

centre, lat. 9 46 N., lon. 140 36 E.; Lutke's Chart; pop. 300.
Ulithi (Elivi) or Mackenzie's Gr.; Egoi, 1712; N. Pt., E. Atoll, lat. 10 06 N., lon. 139 47 E.; Lutke's Chart; S. Pt., W. Group, lat. 9 47 N., lon. 139 35 E.; N. Pt., lat. 10 06 N., lon. 139 46 E.; D'Urville's Chart; pop. 200.
Eap; Nassau Fleet, 1025; S. Pt., lat. 9 25 N., lon. 139 E.; N. Pt., lat. 9 40 N., lon. 138 08 E.; D'Urville's Chart; pop. 2,000.
Ngoli (Lamoliok) Mateles or Spencer's Keys; Villalobos, 1543; S. islet, lat. 8 17 N., lon. 137 33 E.; N. E. islet, lat. 8 35 N., lon. 137 40 E.; Capt. Cheyne; pop. 100.
Palau or Pelew; Villalobos, 1543; S. Pt. Angour Is., lat. 6 55 N., lon. 134 08 E.; Kyangle I.; lat. 8 08 N., lon. 134 35 E.; E. Pt., Babelthouap I.; lat. 7 41 N., lon. 134 43 E.; Lieut. Roper; pop. 3,000.
Sanorol or St. Andrew's Island; Capt. Padilla, 1710; centre, lat. 5 20 N., lon. 132 16 E.; Horsburgh's Directory; pop. 200.
Anna or Current I.; Eng. ships, 1761; centre, lat. 4 38 N., lon. 132 03 E.; Horsburgh; pop. 100.
Merir or Warren Hastings Is.; Spaniards, 1710; centre, lat. 4 17 N., lon. 132 38 E.; Horsburgh; pop. 100.
Tobi or Lord North's I.; ship Lord North, 1782; centre, lat. 3 02 N., lon. 131 20 E.; Horsburgh; pop. 200.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

Our contemporary has been reading the dark tidings of secession, civil war, and crises in the United States until his mind has been filled with the gloomiest ideas. He has supped on horrors and awakes with the nightmare. He has looked so intently on the squally weather, the riven sails and the fearful pitching to and fro of the Union, that the picture has become set in his eyes, and when he looks around on Hawaii no, instead of being cheered and consoled, the same mournful features obstruct his sight and haunt his imagination forever. To any one who has seriously read the *Advertiser's* leading article of Thursday last it must be evident that "unless something is done and that speedily," to relieve our contemporary from its horrid trance, there will be a just cause for the gloomiest forebodings of its friends.

It is a sorrowful sight to see a great mind upset in its endeavors to grasp the impossible, the unattainable; and Ophelia gone daff and picking flowers is not half so touching as the *Advertiser's* tugging away at the Fort-street church and going off on a tangent in a political medley, now cursing the Government, now lauding the King, now criticising the "interludes of the Sheriff," now uttering the foulest slanders, and now again muttering maudlin prose in bad English, but in and through all the discord of its music preserving an unbroken bass-note, a growing accompaniment of invectives against the *Polynesian*. Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage and quoting Homer may be to the scholarly reader an apt illustration of the great *Advertiser's* standing in the fancied glow of Hawaiian night, quoting from "a valued foreign correspondent." The prophecy of Marius took five hundred and sixty-three years in its fulfillment, and if the *Advertiser's* prophecy resembles its prototype in extent of time, this people may yet have a pretty fair showing on the annals of history and live to bless the day when clerical influence on the national councils ceased to embroil them with foreign powers, ceased to thwart the development of the national resources of the country, and ceased to be a passive spectator of a depopulation, the cause whereof they knew well enough, but were taught to look upon as a visitation of God and not to be interfered with by human hands.

In view then of this lamentable condition of the *Advertiser's*, and out of respect for its sorrows (however much they may be composed of borrowed troubles), we will not strongly comment upon the glaring untruths and the slanderous imputations of motives which staid the columns of that journal, and, like plague-spots, attest the virulence of the malady that is consuming it. When it said that our "chief aim and object is to ridicule and oppose everything that is good, and promote and foster evil and dissension in our community," it would seem as if a streak of sense and sunshine had crossed its sanctum, and that the proposition appeared, even to its own spectre haunted intellect, so monstrous that it was compelled to add "that the mere asserion on our (his) part that such is the case, might perhaps with all not be considered proof sufficient that it is the fact." But the sense and the sunshine were equally evanescent, and, groping in the dark for a prop to support it, it stumbled over the address of the Trustees of the Fort-street church. We venture to say that there is not one, who has read the address and can understand plain English and a gentlemanly manner of expressing a difference of opinion, that thinks our contemporary's appeal well taken; and from our own intimate knowledge of the majority of the Trustees, we know that they would not serve as catspaws to scratch the *Advertiser's* nuts out of the fire.

The *Advertiser's* wail over the discarded Ministers of former days touches us to the quick. Obdurate and flinty must that heart be which refuses a tear to the shades of departed greatness, and more so must be who attempts to disturb their well-earned repose.

We do not know who the "numerous residents" are who "purpose an early removal" because we have laid our hands on the horns of the altar, or because the Ministers have failed to compel the northern whalers to stay and be killed, as they were in the good old days of the discarded councillors, when oil and virtue brought its own reward and the difference between imports and exports was a million or more of dollars against \$400,000 as it is this year.

To the *Advertiser's* remedies for the evils which obstruct its own and the nation's march to greatness we have no objections. They are abstract rules and apply to every country, and are usually converted into political capital by disappointed men and discarded councillors. We notice however that our confere has now pitched upon six per cent. as the beau ideal of import duties. That is coming up a peg, and leads us to hope that with time and patience it may arrive at the ten per cent. which the Legislature has thought necessary for revenue, and yet not too onerous for commerce.

Naval.

We extract from a private letter, dated San Francisco, January 2, the following:
The U. S. S. *Leontine* ran ashore after she left Honolulu, and it will be requisite for her to come up here to go on the dry dock. The flag ship *Leontine* has bent her propeller shaft, and is also obliged to come up.

There is a class of literature and a set of writers whose influence on the native Hawaiian mind is very great, and if properly directed could not fail to be crowned with the happiest results. Unfortunately their conceptions of passing events seem to be cast in a mould of abstract rules and obsolete forms which have nothing in common with either the advanced enlightenment of the age or the imperative necessities of the people; and the evil which they perpetrate, the mystifications which they occasion, with the kindest intentions and in the best faith, are so much greater, so much more dangerous and irreparable, as they have obtained possession of, or a commanding influence over, the purely Hawaiian journals which at all treat of politics and general intelligence, and through which alone sounder views and truer statements could be promulgated. If they themselves are not always safe from the shafts of criticism, yet, thanks to the long and successful resistance which the introduction of the English language has met with at their hands, they are tolerably sure that their readers will never know that there were two sides to many a question or that the view which they did not take of many a prominent subject was not the best founded in principle and the most applicable in practice.

But if we cannot meet those writers in that particular arena where they delight to play Sir Oracle to half-enlightened minds, we may at least do them and truth some service by bringing them up to the surface light of the highest intelligence, and from time to time remind them that society, through all its various degrees of progress, holds them responsible for the effects of their teaching.

Last week we had occasion to show up some of the disloyal doctrines and mischievous suppositions which the editors of the Hawaiian newspaper, the *Hokulua*, were spreading among the native population. This week our attention is called to a communication in the *Hae Hawaii*, another Hawaiian journal, in which the same false statements touching the law of the 24th of August last are repeated, with variations, and go forth among the native population as of unquestionable authority.

This communication purports to be the minutes, or an abstract of an "annual church conference," of the churches in Hilo and Puna, held at Hilo on the 18th of December last, Rev. Mr. T. Cuan in the chair, and Messrs. J. A. Kaelemakule and J. Ili Secretaries, the former of whom signs the communication.

Among other interesting information in that document we learn that the churches of Puna and Hilo have during the past year contributed from their small earnings the following sums: To the Hawaiian Missionary Society, \$600; to the Tract Society, \$100; to the Peace Society, \$50; to the Anti-Popery Society, \$50; to the Micronesian, \$100; (\$100 had previously been given to Laiana of Wai-mea,) and to the sufferers in Syria, \$100.

We confess to having been ignorant of the existence of a "Peace Society in Hawaii," and would respectfully ask if its object is to keep the peace in this country, or if those \$50 collected from the poor in Puna and Hilo are to cross the sea to keep the peace in Europe!

Eight hundred and fifty dollars collected in Mr. Cuan's district for charitable purposes in foreign countries; one hundred and fifty dollars to keep up religious controversy and dissension in this country; one hundred dollars to help a neighboring district to build a church; but not one dollar collected and accounted for to aid that greatest of home charities, the Queen's Hospital!

We should probably never have entered the Puna and Hilo churches to inquire the amount and destination of their gifts, for in our "simplicity" we thought that Christians gave "in secret, that their Father who seeth in secret may reward them openly," but as they have chosen to publish their doings and thereby constituted themselves a pattern for other churches, they have no longer a right, as in the matter of another well known church, to be angry at the comments which they have themselves provoked.

We are further told that the "Conference" closed by taking up for consideration the law passed by the last Legislature to "mitigate the evils arising from prostitution," but which, by some to us unaccountable error of judgment or malice preposse, was submitted to the Conference as a law "authorizing the prostitution of women" (e a n a i ka hookanakama o na wahine.)

That the native mind should not always be able to understand a tolerably plain proposition in logic or distinguish between curing a disease and authorizing the sin by which the disease was occasioned is not to be wondered at, and even the blindness of some of their pastors on this subject has ceased to move us. But when a gentleman like the Chairman of the Conference, whose intellectual abilities and acquirements are reputed to tower far above his reverend compeers—when he in a general meeting of the churches over which his pastoral care extends permits a law of the land to be discussed under a false impression of its purport and intent, we are painfully confronted with one of the most unpleasant duties of a journalist, that of exposing the incorrect conceptions engendered in the native mind by discussing political questions in the dim religious twilight of a "conference" meeting, and of impugning either the head or the heart of those pastors who know not or will not correct so palpable a misimpression on the minds of their parishioners.

We are finally told by the communication referred to that the result of the consideration bestowed on the law by the Conference was the following resolution:

Resolved, That this law is a very bad law, and it is of a filthy character among this people; and because it is opposed to the good effects of some existing good laws; therefore, be it resolved that this Conference pray greatly to the Lord that he may cause the repeal of this bad law.

We have not a word to say to the conclusion of that resolution. We think it the wisest plan that could be adopted.

There She Blows.

Capt. Candage, of the *sch. Old Fellow*, reports having seen, on Friday last, about twenty miles to the westward of Kauai, a school of large sized sperm whales, about eight in number, moving leisurely along within a space of perhaps a mile in diameter, two of them coming within 300 yards of the schooner.

Mail for the East.

The next mail for the East will probably go over by the *Comet*, which is advertised to leave for San Francisco by the 24th inst.

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS FOR 1860.

Prepared by W. Goodale, Collector General of Customs.

Foreign Imports.	
United States, Atlantic side.	\$301,947 60
Great Britain, Pacific side.	32,239 48
Hamburg and Bremen.	20,643 83
China.	15,039 29
Russian Possessions.	14,166 82
Japan.	7,638 00
Yankee's Island.	5,291 93
Japan.	1,239 60
Chili.	940 00
Peru.	417 43
Spain.	315 00
Fanning's Island.	204 00
Mexico and Marquesas.	180 10
Salomon's.	169 00
Porto.	100 00
Total.	\$781,233 30

Value of Goods and Spirits Imported from	
United States, Atlantic side.	\$107,898 60
Great Britain, Pacific side.	30,795 13
Hamburg and Bremen.	10,299 16
China.	12,192 46
Russian Possessions.	15,259 57
Japan.	9,616 96
Yankee's Island.	5,677 71
Japan.	5,678 94
Chili.	4,000 00
Hamburg and Bremen.	4,007 70
Yankee's Island.	2,234 86
Chili.	1,185 76
Baker's Island.	1,414 20
Micronesian.	150 00
Total.	\$179,861 14

Add Imported Free by—	
Hawaiian whalers.	\$57,022 85
Government.	1,487 72
Agriculture and Machinery.	17,619 15
Missions.	19,149 69
Returned cargoes.	5,299 12
Goods—old and in use.	2,947 74
M. M. Chamberlain.	1,212 30
Animals, Birds, &c.	1,285 69
Gas Co.	921 57
Naturalists.	525 00
Charitable Societies.	333 00
Diplomatic Agents.	311 00
Total.	\$115,721 43

Imports at Lahaina.	
Do.	\$2,839 40
Do.	1,487 72
Do.	441 60
Do.	392 00
Do.	785 50
Total.	\$5,946 22

Domestic Exports from Honolulu, 1860.	
Sugar, lbs.	1,444,271
Molasses & Syrup, gals.	1,091
Coffee, lbs.	48,546
Wool, lbs.	1,012
Wheat, lbs.	30,294
Beef, lbs.	352
Swine, lbs.	449
Butter, lbs.	649
Value of domestic exports, produce of the whale fishery, at Custom House rates, whole of 35c per gall, whalebone 40c per lb.	\$249,925 54
Freight on supplies to 132 whalers.	19,600 00
Freight on 98 merchants, at \$200 each.	19,600 00
Freight on 2500 tons of goods.	50,000 00
All other ports, all vessels, cargoes and supplies, estimated at.	40,000 00
Total value exports and supplies.	\$489,526 54

National Vessels at Honolulu, 1860.								
Arrivals.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Commander.	Guns.	From.	Sailed.	For.
In port Jan. 1.	Russian.	War Ship.	Platoon.	Baron de Dusterloie.	5 (Hakodadi).	...	January 22.	Cruise.
Jan. 16.	Do.	Do.	Kynda.	Andree.	10 (7 Francisco).	...	Do.	Do.
Feb. 10.	Do.	Do.	Novick.	Fedorsky.	10.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Feb. 28.	British.	St. Frigate.	Topaz.	J. W. Spencer.	61 (Valparaiso).	...	March 3.	Victoria.
Mar. 6.	American.	Do.	Powhatan.	J. Talmat.	12 (Japan).	...	18.	San Francisco.
Mar. 10.	Do.	Do.	Saginar.	J. T. Schelck.	33 (Francisco).	...	April 9.	China.
May 23.	Japanese.	Do.	Kandimarrak.	Katamaru.	7 (Do).	...	May 29.	Japan.
Jun. 15.	American.	Ship.	Levant.	E. W. Hunt.	18 (Panama).	...	August 1.	Hawaii.
Nov. 27.	British.	Do.	Heath.	De Witt.	6 (Dover).	...	Dec. 1.	Victoria.
Dec. 1.	Do.	Do.	Alcant.	E. W. R. Pearce.	16 (Esquimaux).	...	In port January 1.	U. S. S. H.

Merchant Vessels at the Ports of the Hawaiian Islands, 1860.														
NATIONALITY.	HONOLULU.		LAHAINA.		HILO.		KAUAI.		KEALEKUA.		KOOLOA.		TOTALS.	
	INSIDE.	OUTSIDE.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Americans,	71	25,428	6	6,896	1	342	1	1,874	1	156	2	171	79	34,067
Hawaiian,	12	2,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	3,500
British,	2	1,796	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1,796
French,	1	580	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,580
Hanoverian,	1	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200
Russian,	1	600	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	900
Oldenburg,	1	400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	400
TOTALS.	98	31,804	9	7,508	1	342	1	1,874	1	156	3	194	117	41,331

Whaling Vessels at the Ports of the Hawaiian Islands, 1860.							Transshipments Oil and Bone 1860. SPRING SEASON.				
NATIONALITY.	HONOLULU.		Lahaina. Hills.	Kauai. Kauai.	Kauai. Kauai.	Koloa.	TOTALS.	Honolulu, bound to New Bedford.....	SPEER, Galle.	WALDE, Galle.	Lah. Lah.
	INSIDE.	OUTSIDE.									
American	18	92	61	22	33	3	24	293	6,867	1,343	31,8
Hawaiian	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	2,099	2,099	31,8
Bremen	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	31,8
Oldenburg	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	54	54	31,8
Russian	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	31,8
French	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	31,8
Total Spring shipments.....								6,867	11,692	31,8	
FALL SEASON.											
Honolulu, bound to U.S.								37,117	548	458,67	
Lahaina, do. do.								3,275	54	31,8	
Honolulu, bound to Bremen.....								54,213	96,74		
Total Fall shipments.....								40,959	61,494	540,15	
Year's shipments.....								49,592	759,868	571,96	

* The numbers in the Table show the whole number of entries at the different ports, many of the vessels having called at several ports during the same season.
The actual number of different vessels touching at the Islands during the Spring season was 51, of which 70 were American, 6 Hawaiian, 1 Russian, 2 Oldenburg, and 1 Bremen.
The corresponding number in the Fall season was 133, of which 113 were American, 9 Hawaiian, 3 Oldenburg, 2 Russian, 4 French and 1 Bremen.

Spirits taken out of Bond for Consumption, 1860.	
HONOLULU.	
First Quarter.	31
Second Quarter.	40
Third Quarter.	46
Fourth Quarter.	17
Total.	134

Table showing the Direct Trade of Honolulu, from and to Home Ports.	
ENTERED.	
Nationality.	Value of Cargoes.
American.	\$1,107
British.	1,107
Peruvian.	1,107
Total.	\$3,321

Table showing the Carrying Trade from and to other than Home Ports.	
ENTERED.	
Nationality.	Value of Cargoes.
American.	\$1,107
British.	1,107
Peruvian.	1,107
Total.	\$3,321

Value of Cargoes Imported at over \$3,000.	
Date of Entry.	Value of Cargo.
May 30, American.	\$3,000
June 10, American.	\$3,000
June 20, American.	\$3,000
July 10, American.	\$3,000
July 20, American.	\$3,000
Aug. 10, American.	\$3,000
Aug. 20, American.	\$3,000
Sept. 10, American.	\$3,000
Sept. 20, American.	\$3,000
Oct. 10, American.	\$3,000
Oct. 20, American.	\$3,000
Nov. 10, American.	\$3,000
Nov. 20, American.	\$3,000
Dec. 10, American.	\$3,000
Dec. 20, American.	\$3,000
Total.	\$3,000

The Kilauea.

By an advertisement in to-day's issue it will be seen that this steamer will resume her regular trips to windward on Wednesday next, the 23d inst., providing the alterations and repairs on her are completed by that time, and by the activity displayed in pushing them, we doubt not she will. Her sudden return on Saturday evening last, under sail, and being towed into harbor by the little *Pala*, caused a thousand-and-one rumors to get afloat about town respecting the cause of it, but they were soon quieted by learning that it was only the loss of the key connecting the shaft with the propeller, and the cap which fits over the whole. How and what occasioned the loss is not satisfactorily known. Although the accident is trifling in itself and can easily be repaired, still the loss of freight and disappointment of passengers, from the interruption of her regular trips at places designated in her route, is

very annoying; but as the third week in January had previously been allotted to lay her up and complete her repairs, there will be no loss of time perhaps. In her alterations the main-mast has been taken out and another one of greater length will be stepped some ten or twelve feet farther forward; the wheel-house has been removed altogether as being superfluous and interfering with the new lug fore-sail; and the propeller itself, under the direction of Mr. Green, the Agent of the Company, is being rounded on its corners and inner edge, which, it is believed, will increase her speed, and moderate, if not wholly remove, the jarring and trembling heretofore felt. When she gets in order again and commences anew her running, we shall perhaps say more—but so much for the present.

Our "Comparative Statement of Commercial and Marine Transactions at the Hawaiian Islands," will be published in our next.

The Present Commercial Panic in the United States, its causes and its effect upon us, should be the same constant.

The last mail brought intelligence of a commercial crisis in the Atlantic seaboard States, which bids fair to surpass in its deplorable effects upon trade the revolution of 1857, inasmuch as it is more extended in its influence, and springs from other than the natural causes which have governed past stringencies and collapses of markets. The pecuniary panic to which we allude has been mainly brought about by political causes, and the cloud at present no bigger than a man's hand may yet assume such a portentous aspect, that it will behoove every merchant to take in sail in time and get his ship of adventures under snug sail to meet the coming storm. It is a pecuniary panic springing it is said from political causes, which is worse than one arising from financial derangements, because it is more difficult for business men to understand its workings, and to handle the matter. It is so phantasmic in the shapes it assumes, that no sooner is one phase met, than lo! another arises to bewilder the *negotiant*. In a few words, then, it appears from what we can gather from the public prints from the Northern, Southern and Western sections of that great Republic, that the South has initiated an attempt commercially to cut clear from trading with the North. She has refused to take any manufactured goods from the North, and to accept nothing but gold for the balance of her last crop, and expresses a firm determination not to let a bale of the present crop go North, nor allow a single article of goods manufactured at the North to come in at the South, thus virtually taboing all commercial intercourse. This has produced an immediate derangement of inland and foreign exchange, always the commercial pulses that show the state of the fever which rages inwardly. The magnitude and intimacy of the commercial relations of the United States with all the world is so great, that whatever affects them may extend to those nations with whom they trade; and it is from this possibility, that a panic originating in the struggle between the North and South, is but the commencement of one of those great commercial revolutions, which may to some extent create embarrassment in pecuniary matters throughout the world.

The South, it is said, will not sell her cotton to England unless for gold. Should this be so, the Bank of England will raise its rates of interest to prevent its efflux, which in such an event will be followed by immense embarrassment and failures in that country. Should this estrangement of the South from the North continue, and end in secession, how will it affect us? If the South will not supply cotton to the North, for their manufactures, nor purchase northern manufactures when made, the Boston and New York manufacturers will cease to give orders to the factories, and turn their capital to other branches of trade. These steps will compel the manufacturers; to discharge their workmen, and stop their works. This will affect at once the price of oil, shutting off as it will so great an outlet for the consumption of that article. Should the difficulties between the North and South end in disunion, sugar, rice, tobacco, cotton, and all the products of the Southern States, can be raised in our Kingdom, and they will immediately feel the impetus given by the disintegration of the United States to these articles, which, in the language of the Southern States "is King."

Louisiana, which has always controlled the sugar interests of the Republic, and used her influence to keep up the duties, will belong to the Southern Confederacy, and the North, the great consumer, will probably admit our sugars duty free. This course and the difficulties there, would immediately bring further capital and emigration to our shores, and lead to a development of the industrial resources of our islands. But the foregoing reasonings may be all conjectures, nevertheless, it is impossible for the careful business man to look at the state of affairs at present existing in the United States, and the tone of the most conservative of its journals, to avoid shuddering at the distress which, commercially, is in prospect, should it continue.

CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES. The annual statistics published to-day by the Collector General are a history in epitome of this country during the past year, and in it we certainly read nothing to encourage the gloomy predictions which were thrown at the head of the Government, as if the wished for fact would come true by dint of repeating it. Instead of the Custom House stores being crowded by goods, bonded to avoid the increased duty, the increase of bonded goods only amounted to 26,957 95, while the amount of goods imported free exceeded those of the previous year by \$39,005 34. It is true that the exports are nominally less for 1860 than for '59, but they are relatively greater when compared with the imports which they were to cover. In short, when we consider that trade and business in this country are undergoing an inevitable change, consequent on the decline of the whale fishery and the diminished whaling fleet, (which no statute laws or tariffs of this country could ever have prevented) and endeavoring to create and accommodate themselves to new channels, there is certainly more reason for hope than for gloom in the figures presented, and every reasonable man will so concede it. We now present

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES OF 1859 AND 1860.

IMPORTS.	
1859.	1860.
Value of Goods paying Duty.	\$1,173,740 01
Value of Goods & Spirits Bonded.	\$2,839 40
Value of Goods imported free at.	\$2,688 16
Lahaina, &c.	9,573 18
Value of Goods Imported at Lahaina, &c.	\$26,284 20
Total value of Imports.	\$1,212,532 74
Decrease of Imports, 1860, \$501,809 69.	

EXPORTS.	
1859.	1860.
Foreign Goods exported.	\$302,754 06
Domestic goods exported.	\$45,775 21
Domestic Goods furnished as supplies.	\$19,800 00
Total value of Exports.	\$368,329 27
Decrease of Exports, 1860, \$132,570 67.	

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.	
1859.	1860.
Total receipts at all the ports of entry.	\$1,129,327 37
Decrease of Receipts, 1860, \$14,360 80.	

EXPORTS.		
Foreign Goods exported.....	\$ 392,754 06	\$ 326,932 66
Domestic goods exported.....	436,775 21	349,926 54
Domestic Goods furnished as supplies	191,800 00	139,680 06
Total value of Exports	\$ 931,329 27	\$ 807,459 26
Decrease of Exports, 1860, \$123,879 67.		
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CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.		

Total receipts at all the ports of entry	\$ 133,129 37	\$ 117,902 57		
Decrease of Receipts, 1869, \$14,826 80.				
<i>Merchant Vessels at the Ports of the Hawaiian Islands.</i>				
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Inside,	139	41,714	108	33,636
Outside,	9	17,527	9	7,598
	139	59,241	109	41,234
Decrease in number, 30; in tons 18,015.				
<i>Whaling Vessels at the Ports of the Hawaiian Islands.</i>				